NUMB. 529

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. 1737.

91e 527.

LETTERS from Rome, boaſt much of the Honours paid by that Court to the Count de Bielck, a Swede, who about two Years ago abjured the Lutheran, and embraced the Romiſh Religion. The Pope firſt made him one of his Honorary Chamberlains, till a better Opportunity offered to ſhew him his Affection, and very lately he was pleaſed to declare him a Senator of Rome, in the room of the Marquis Frangipani, deceaſed; tho' great Intereſt was made by the Cardinal del Guidice, for Signior Bolognet's ſucceeding in that honourable Poſt. 'Tis ſaid, the Count was very much obliged for it, to the Intereſt of Cardinal Corſini, the Duke of St. Aignan, and the Chevalier de St. George. Cardinal Corradini, has made him a Preſent of 1000 Crowns and a Pair of Friſeland Horſes; and Cardinal Davia, of a fine Coach, with another Pair of Friſeland Horſes; Cardinal Corſini, the Pope's Nephew, has alſo ſent him a ſtately Coach with Four fine Horſes; the Prince Borgheſe, has made him a Preſent of another magnificent Coach and a Pair; and Cardinal Belluga, has given him a Bond Bill for 8000 Crowns. Beſides this, 'tis added, that the Banker Belloni, has preſented him all the Money that will be neceſſary for him to make his publick Entry; and 'tis believed, he has had Orders for it a great while from his Counteſs now in England; tho' 'tis ſuppoſed, he will be under no great Neceſſity to make Uſe of that Money, becauſe the Corſini Family will take Care to let him want for nothing. Mean time, how ſtrange ſoever it may look, for a Nobleman who was born in the ſame Country with thoſe who deſtroyed all the Grandeur of Old Rome, making Efforts to revive the ſame in New Rome; 'tis certain, that he intends to make one of the moſt ſplendid publick Entries, in purſuance of his Promiſe, to reſtore to the Senatorial Dignity, all the Luſtre it had heretofore.

They write from Conſtantinople, that Sir Everard Faulkner, Ambaſſador from the King of Great Britain, ſent ſome time ſince an Interpreter to the Grand Vizier at Babadoch, with the King his Maſter's Anſwer to that Miniſter's Letter, together with a Copy of the new full Powers his Excellency had received from his Court; that the ſaid Interpreter was returned, and had brought a Letter from the Vizier, whereby the Britiſh and Dutch Ambaſſadors were invited to join him, to concert Meaſures for negociating a Peace with Ruſſia, as ſoon as ſhe ſhall have ſent her Plenipotentiaries to the Place of Congreſs pitch'd on by the Grand Signior in Moldavia: That thereupon, Sir Everard Faulkner ſet out the 15th, and M. Kalkoen, towards the End of the laſt Month, for Babadoch.

That Baron Dahlman, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, had delivered the Letter wrote by Count Koningſegg, Preſident of the Council of War, to the Grand Vizier, by whom the ſame was tranſmitted to the Porte, to know the Grand Signior's Sentiments thereon, before that Miniſter would give any Anſwer thereto; ſo that what has been publiſhed under that Title, appears to have been over-forward.

From Vienna, that notwithſtanding the Grand Signior's nominating Plenipotentiaries to treat of a Peace, the laſt Diſpatches from M. Tahlman, dated from Babadoch, import, that not only Warlike Preparations are carrying on in all the Turkiſh Empire with the utmoſt Diligence, but the Porte has lately given her Protection to ſeveral Rebels of Hungary, who have taken Refuge at Conſtantinople, amongſt whom is the Son of Count Orlick, who, ever ſince the Revolt in Hungary, occaſioned by Prince Ratzky, has lived on the Frontiers of Poland, on a Penſion granted him by the Grand Signior; from hence M. Tahlman concludes, that War with the Turk is inevitable, for that the pacifick Diſpoſitions which appeared in the Porte, was only an Artifice to gain Time to put her Affairs in the beſt Poſture. The Proteſtant Communities of the Kingdom of Hungary, have preſented a new Memorial to the Emperor, praying his Imperial Majeſty to redreſs their religious Grievances; and at the ſame Time making an Offer of Succour, in caſe of a War with the Turks. The Duke of Lorain has interceded ſtrongly in favour of theſe Communities, and 'tis believed, that his Imperial Majeſty will have Regard to their Requeſt.

That Count Seckendorff was arrived there from Hungary, and immediately waited on the Emperor, to give him an Account of the Condition of the Troops in that Kingdom: That he would continue there till the Arrival of Count Khevenhuller, who was every Moment expected from Italy; after which, a great Council would be held to conſult the Operations of the Campaign, in caſe the War goes on with the Porte: That Count Fuenclara, Ambaſſador from Spain, had held a long Conference with ſome of the Miniſters of State, and was preparing to make his publick Entry very ſoon.

From Strasbourg, that ſince the Places which the French Troops were in Poſſeſſion of in Germany have been evacuated, a good Underſtanding is already re-eſtabliſhed between the Empire and France. Count de Furſtenburg, the new Governor of Fort Kehl, goes very often to that City to partake of the Diverſions of the Place, and lives in perfect Harmony with the Marſhal du Bourg the Governor, and with all the French Officers of the Gariſon.

By Letters from Corſica, we hear, that the Affairs of the Malecontents are in a very bad Situation: That they have long been out of Patience that neither the Baron de Neuhoff returns, nor the promiſed Supply arrives. Theſe Diſappointments have occaſioned a Diviſion among them, which the Canon Orticon, one of the moſt artful of their Chiefs, has not been able to heal, tho' he has aſſured them, that the Power who is to ſuccour them would declare itſelf very ſpeedily, and that the Baron de Neuhoff was ſolliciting for Supplies, and would ſoon ſend them a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſion and Ammunition; notwithſtanding which, Parties run ſo violent amongſt them, that there has been much Blood-ſhed.

Edinburgh, Feb. 24. Yeſterday was reſumed the Conſideration of the Call of the Presbytery of this City to Mr. Alexander Webſter, (Miniſter of Culroſs) and of Mr. William Wiſheart, (Miniſter of a Diſſenting Congregation at London, and lately elected Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh) to be Miniſters of this City; and heard a Report of a Committee of the Presbytery, appointed to conſer with the Magiſtrates touching the laſt Call. Whereupon the Call to Mr. Webſter was unanimouſly concurred with; but Concurrence was refuſed to that of Mr. Wiſheart: For which, *inter alia*, it was argued, that there appeared no Inclination in any of the vacant Pariſhes of this City for him, nor had they ſubſcribed his Call: And certain Poſitions in two Sermons of his (preached at the Old Jury in 1731, and before the Society for Reformation of Manners, in 1732) were read, which, as was alledged, were repugnant to the Doctrines of the Confeſſion of Faith. 'Twas anſwered, that ſuch Excerpts from his Writings, as might be deemed Heterodox, ought to have been tranſmitted to him, and his Anſwer thereto obtained, previouſly to any ſuch Judgment. Replied, that as the Presbytery had no Juriſdiction over Mr. Wiſheart in his preſent Situation, 'twere idle to write to him on the Subject; however, as the Presbytery were now upon the Queſtion of ſuſtaining a Call to him to be Miniſter of this City, and a Copresbyter, they had all the Reaſon to refuſe the ſame, from what appeared, *ex facie*, of his Writings. Againſt this Magiſtrates proteſted, appealing to the Synod: But ſix Miniſters of this City ſignified their Acquieſcence.

The Society for improving in the Knowledge of Agriculture, having certain Information, that a conſiderable Quantity of that pernicious Liquor called Gin, hath been lately imported into this Country, and publickly ſold under the Name of our healthful Spirits from Malt, called Aquavitæ: We, having the Intereſt of our Country at Heart, and the Health and Welfare of our Fellow Subjects, as well as the Improvement of our Grain, do hereby notify to all concerned, that as the ſaid Gin has been found, by Experience, to be ruinous to Health, and deſtructive to human Society, in our neighbouring Country; ſo likewiſe, it has had the ſame dreadful Effect, in ſome Meaſure, and been the Cauſe of the Death of ſeveral among us: We therefore hope and wiſh, that all People who value their Health and Country, will be upon their Guard, to diſcourage and prevent, as much as poſſible, the further Uſe of that abominable and peſtiferous Spirit, and look upon thoſe who, from the wicked and ſelfiſh View of ſordid Gain, endeavour to defeat the generous Intention of the Legiſlature, as Enemies to the Health and Intereſt of our dear Country.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Feb. 14. 1736-7. About Seven o'Clock, Poſt Merid I firſt obſerved an uncommon Appearance in the Heavens, Southward of the Planet Venus, reſembling a ſmall Stream of the Via Lactea, when it appears faireſt; but not being prepared with proper Inſtruments, I could determine nothing further about it. On Feb. 15. about Eight o'Clock, I viewed the ſame Appearance thro'-a large reflecting Teleſcope, and found it anſwered, in all Particulars, to the Deſcription of a Comet, the Tail ſtretching over about two Degrees and a half, and pointing directly from the Sun, growing very faint towards the Extremity, and nearly reſembling the Light of a Candle in a hazy Night; the Nucleus was of a dim, rediſh, light Colour, but well enough defined, and apparently of the Magnitude that Mars is to the naked Eye. Feb. 16. at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, I obſerved the Comet, and determined its Place to be in the Band of Piſces, its Latitude being 9 Degrees, and Longitude 24. 30. The next Evening being cloudy, I did not ſee it; and on Feb. 18. I got but one View of it, which I obſerved it kept nearly the ſame Latitude, but was removed North Eaſtward, a little below the Knee of Aries. — The Sky for ſeveral Nights following being obſcured, I proceeded no further with my Obſervations till Feb. 22. about the ſame Time in the Evening that my former Remarks were made, when I ſaw the Comet again, both with my naked Eye and thro' the Teleſcope; tho' the Appearance was grown much fainter than when I firſt obſerved it, but in other Reſpects it continued the ſame, the Situation being only changed; for now I ſaw it in the Conſtellation of Cetus, between two remarkable Stars, a little to the Weſt of Menchar, the Latitude ſtill continuing much the ſame, the Longitude 34. 30 —— The following Night was cloudy; and on Feb. 24. about Eight o'Clock in the Evening, tho' the Sky was pretty clear, I could not find the Comet, the Light of the Moon, I ſuppoſe, preventing my naked Eye from ſeeing it, and not having the good Fortune to hit upon it with the Teleſcope: However, I obſerved one Thing remarkable, which was in looking thro' the Teleſcope between the two Stars where I had laſt ſeen it, I perceived another ſmall Star, which at the laſt Obſervation was eclipſed by the Comet.

Holſton, in Cornwall, Feb. 19.

SIR,

I Can ſcarce find Time to write to you, our Diſcourſe being wholly taken up here about what the Country People call a God-ſend: The God-ſend, you are to know, was a large Dutch Ship that was caſt away within 5 Miles of this Town, laden with Wine, Oil, Lemons and Oranges, Callicoes, &c. and about 300 31 12s. Pieces. About 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon ſhe was drove on the Rock, and a more diſmal Scene I never beheld; her Crew conſiſted of 9 Men and a Boy, 4 of whom, and the Lad, were drowned. The Notion you may have conceived of the Cruelty of the Peaſants on the Coaſt, comes ſhort of their real Barbarity; for in a Quarter of an Hour after ſhe was ſtruck, they made a Skeleton of her; and in Half an Hour more, with their Saws and Hatchets, they cut her to Pieces, and carried her away; ſo that there was not the leaſt Appearance of a Veſſel to be ſeen.

Hereford, Feb. 23. On Saturday Night laſt, and this Morning, two Fires happened in two ſeveral Barnes and Out-buildings, near this City: The one at Putſon, in the Poſſeſſion of Walter Tudor, the Hereford Carrier, occaſioned by an Under-Servant's dropping the Snuff of a Candle in the Stable, which took Fire, and burnt down the ſaid Stable, with a Horſe in it, and alſo a Barn, with a conſiderable Quantity of Wheat and Straw, belonging to the ſaid Tudor. The other was at Tupſley, in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Barnes, occaſioned by putting a Candle too

near

near to some Hay, which took Fire, and burnt down a Barn and other Out-Buildings.

LONDON.

A new Writ is ordered out for a Knight of the Shire for the County of Norfolk; the Candidates are Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq; Brother to the late Member, deceaſed, and William Morden, Eſq;

Yeſterday came on the Election for a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Tregony, in the room of Sir Robert Cowan, deceaſed, when 'tis thought that Joſeph Golſton, Eſq; was choſen by a great Majority.

We hear that Edward Tucker, Eſq; will be Re-choſen for the Borough of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, in the County of Dorſet, without Oppoſition.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Mr. Palmer, M. A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, to hold two Livings in the Dioceſe of Exeter.

As did alſo a Diſpenſation to enable the Rev. Mr. Wynne, M. A. Chaplain to the Biſhop of Chicheſter, to hold two Livings in the Dioceſe of St. Aſaph.

Laſt Week Mr. John Staples, of the Middle Temple, was ſworn into the Office of Philizer for the Counties of Cornwall, Glouceſter, Hereford, and Worceſter, and the Cities of Glouceſter and Worceſter, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, a Place of about 300 l. per Annum.

We hear that 46 Perſons are confined in Coventry Gaol, for the Riot at the late Election of a Repreſentative in Parliament for that City.

John Crawley, Eſq; is choſe Member of Parliament for Marlborough in the County of Wilts, in the room of Edward Liſle, Eſq; who hath made his Election for the County of Southampton, and Yeſterday he took the Oaths and his Seat in Parliament.

The Royal Palace at Hampton Court is fitting up for the Reception of the Royal Family, who will reſide at that Palace the enſuing Summer.

Laſt Monday died in an advanced Age at Marlborough in the County of Wilts, Philip Caſwall, Eſq; a young Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 6000 l. per Annum in that County.

Yeſterday the Malefactors mentioned in our former, were executed at Tyburn, excepting Moratt (the Black) who died in Newgate. After they were cut down, the Bodies of Moratt and Maw, the Soldier, were carried to Shepherd's Buſh near Acton, where they were hung in Chains. The Bodies of Jenkins, Farrel, and the Woman, were delivered to the Surgeons, and the Reſt to their Friends.

Bank Stock 152 to 1-8th. India 180 1-half. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 113 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 112 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent 105 7-8ths to 106. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal-Aſſurance 108 1-8th. London-Aſſurance 14 1-half. to 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 9 s. to 10 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. 8 s. to 9 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 3 l. 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 2 to 4 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. to 15 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 1 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 120.

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